

Early Problems Faced by Nascent State of Pakistan 5-Paragraphs

(Short Essay) [Past tense]

1. Introduction

1.1. Thesis statement: Nascent Pakistan faced early problems included, mass migration, economic instability, administrative issues, borders protection and strategic alliancing with other states.

2. Mass migration:

2.1. Significant demographic shift

2.2. Provision of shelter to the mass refugees

2.3. Healthcare assurance

These are Pakistan Affairs
Question is not essay topic
Need to improve body paragraph
because need to substantiate
your arguments with evidences
Improve Introduction paragraph a
well

3. Economic instability:

3.1. Industrial division

3.2. Lack of infrastructure

3.3. Disrupted trade

4. Administrative Framework:

4.1. Recruitment of new personnel

4.2. Setting up new institutions

4.3. Relying on experienced migrants

5. Borders Protection and Strategic alliancing:

5.1. Building strategic alliance with China and US

5.3. Ensured military capacity

5.4. Addressed regional disparities

6. Sustainability reforms:

6.1. Investing in agriculture and manufacturing

6.2. Promoting political stability

6.3. Coping educational and health challenges

6.4. Policies to contribute to long-term resilience.

7. Conclusion.

The Essay

Pakistan after getting independence and after partition of the subcontinent faced multiple challenges in its nascent stage. In the beginning, the early problems included the mass migration of Muslims from India and Hindus from Pakistan. After that, the country was suffering from economic instability as Pakistan had to start from an initial point. Heading onwards the administrative issues, healthcare sector, and education were all demanding attention. At the end, borders protection was the real need of time and allying with other states such as China and US to ensure regional appearance was the hourly need. Therefore, sustainability was the major ~~issue~~ reason to that Pakistan had to deal after independence.

To begin with the first problem the country faced, was the mass migration. It was considered a historic migration. Firstly, to manage such humongous population was a challenge. About 10 millions to 15 millions were involved in this migration. Secondly, providing shelter to them was another big challenge. At that time, the newly borne Pakistan was lacking infrastructure for the new population. Thirdly, ensuring their food and health care needs was most challenging because of lacking medical human resources, and raw material. Therefore, to manage the mass refugees for a nascent Pakistan was ~~the~~ a prioritized attention needed problem.

In the mean time, Pakistan had to tackle with economic instability, because the geographical division did not facilitate Pakistan at medium extent. Firstly, the industrial division affected Pakistan's economy as the more industrial ^{areas} were marked under Indian borders. Secondly, shortage of time to revive disrupted roots of trade. Establishment of trade relations to start the wheel of economy was needed. Thirdly, in almost all

fields, lack of infrastructure hit this field also harder. Therefore, economic instability was also a core problem for ^{sustenance of} a new Pakistan.

Without delaying in time, the need of an administrative framework was required for the country. The first problem, was lack of infrastructure, a proper place to design administrative framework. Secondly, the man resource, to ~~see~~ hire educated population for policy-making. Thirdly, building of reliance on the migrants to take a new start. Therefore, the newly born state was surrounded by challenges to ensure its survival.

In the middle of all ^{early} problems, borders' protection was centre of attraction. Certain measure were required at that time. Firstly, building strong military capacity to keep the state protected. Secondly, Pakistan had to take decision in alliancing with US and other states like China, Iran to maintain its regional disparity. Thirdly, addressing regional conflicts, maintaining relations with states to keep itself safe. Therefore, for a state after attaining sovereignty the next

challenge is to ensure its survival, and that was the Pakistan need of that time.

At the end, Pakistan took decisions to cope all the challenges. Firstly, Pakistan started investing in agriculture and for production of raw materials. Secondly, Pakistan was focused on promoting political stability by working on framing of state's constitution. Thirdly, it ensured the provision of education to all Pakistanis, though at start focusing to provide at least primary education. Finally, Pakistan started working on policies that contributed to long-term resilience. Therefore, Pakistan as a state this generation ~~got~~ recieved is an outcome of millions of sacrifices, many political drifts, and with a wide vision of founding fathers. As Quaid-e-Azam stated:

"There is no power on Earth
that can undo Pakistan."

Causes Behind Fall of Dhaka

(Past Tense) [Short Essay 5-Paragraphs]

Outline

1. Introduction

1.1. Thesis statement: The tragedy of fall of Dhaka caused because of Political, Economic, cultural and language differences.

2. Political causes:

2.1. Under-representation in government

2.2. Agartala Conspiracy 1969

3. Economic causes:

3.1. Disparities in industrial development

3.2. Unfair allocation of resources

4. Cultural and language differences:

4.1. Imposing Urdu as national language

4.2. Differences in cultural practices of East Pakistan

~~Conclusion~~

5. Conclusion

The Essay

Faiz Ahmed Faiz, after visiting newly independent Bangladesh, wrote:

"We who became strangers after so much closeness,
How many meetings will it take before we
are friends again?"

The fall of Dhaka happened on December 16, 1971, a tragic day in the history of Pakistan. It was fueled by multiple causes including political, economic, cultural and language differences. To attain Pakistan, both East Pakistan and West Pakistan worked hard and sacrificed their lives. But after establishment as a nation the first question ^{was} ~~was~~ to survive, in which the separation of ~~from~~ Dhaka from Islamabad proved a ^{curse} failure. The causes that fueled this separation was from external intervening effects and internal disparities.

The initial disparity observed after its fall was political conflicts. First of all, West Pakistan dominated it-self in government representation and made East Pakistan underrepresented. It resulted the winning of Sheikh Mujeeb a land slide victory in elections before ~~partito~~ separation. The second cause was revealed an "Agartal controversy" in 1969 which ~~was~~ rose allegations ~~and~~ against Sheikh Mujeeb by involving India and seeking help from the Indian government. Therefore,

West-Pakistan's domination and Indian intervention was a cause behind the fall of Dhaka.

Another cause behind the fall of Dhaka was ^{unequal} economic distribution of resources. East Pakistan, despite having major contribution in country's exports and economy, ^{they} received less resources for infrastructure development. and Then, the allocation of was unfair for their industrial development. All such acts were paving the nails of grievances in the population of East-Pakistan and ultimately led to the separation. Therefore, the biased treatment of West-Pakistan itself cultivated the seeds of separation.

Moreover, language and cultural differences were major flash points for separation. Firstly, imposing Urdu as a national language. ~~Although~~ The population of East Pakistan was 56 percent which was Bengali spoken and such ignorance of East Pakistan by the West-Pakistan created tensions. among " Secondly, the culture of East-Pakistan was

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dominated by Bengali traditions, and the culture of West Pakistan was dominated by 48 percent Punjabi speaking community. Therefore, the difference in Practices of both parts of Pakistan, ~~these~~ behaviors of West Pakistan towards East Pakistan fueled the desire of autonomy and ultimately led towards separation.
